

Please enter the following information:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Numbers: Work _____ Other _____

What license type is needed/held (check one)? Commercial Noncommercial Private

If you have a Utah pesticide applicator license, what is the number? _____

Social Security Number (for identification / optional) _____

Pesticide Use Pretest: 10 Questions

INSTRUCTIONS: Indicate the single correct answer for each question by checking the box to the left of the answer selected.

1. What is first step in an effective pest management program?

- ☐ A. Accurately identify the pest
- ☐ B. Select a cost effective pesticide
- ☐ C. Evaluate the pest throughout an entire life cycle
- ☐ D. Plan and initiate an integrated pest management strategy

2. Which of the following lists correctly matches the pest with the appropriate pesticide?

- ☐ A. Leafy spurge & herbicide, nematodes & insecticide, snakes & rodenticide
- ☐ B. Skunks & rodenticide, fungi & molluscicide, mycoplasmas & herbicide
- ☐ C. Dandelions & herbicide, mice & rodenticide, snails & molluscicide
- ☐ D. Nematodes & bactericide, sparrows & avicide, termites & rodenticide

3. Which of the following is a biological pest control method?

- ☐ A. Crop rotation, soil cultivation, and/or varying planting times to suppress the pest
- ☐ B. Introduction of parasites, predators, and/or pathogens to attack the pest
- ☐ C. Light, heat, refrigeration, and/or water to eradicate the pest
- ☐ D. Traps, screens, fences, and/or nets to control the pest

4. Which of the following lists correctly identifies each of the abbreviated pesticide formulations?

- ☐ A. A = aerosol, F = flavored, WSL = water soluble liquid, AS = aggregate solution
- ☐ B. G = granules, C = colorless, SP = soluble powder, ULV = usually less volatile
- ☐ C. D = dust, M = microencapsulated, LC = low capacity, WP = white powder
- ☐ D. P = pellets, F = flowable, RTU = ready to use, LC = liquid concentrate

5. What types of adjuvants will reduce the likelihood of pesticide drift?

- ☐ A. Buffers and compatibility agents
- ☐ B. Foaming agents and thickeners
- ☐ C. Spreaders and wetting agents
- ☐ D. Emulsifiers and penetrants

6. What problems can under dosing or applying too little herbicide cause?

- ☐ A. Results in the control of only mature weeds and does not suppress young weeds
- ☐ B. Decreases the number of applications necessary and reduces operating costs
- ☐ C. Injures or damages nontarget plants and leaves excessive pesticide residues
- ☐ D. Does not fully control the plant pests and allows further weed infestation

7. Which of the following conditions will reduce the likelihood of pesticide drift?

- ☐ A. Low wind speed, higher humidity, lower temperature, and lower spray pressure
- ☐ B. High wind speed, lower humidity, higher temperature and lower spray pressure
- ☐ C. No wind, higher humidity, higher temperature, and higher spray pressure
- ☐ D. No wind, lower humidity, lower temperature, and higher spray pressure

8. What phrase best describes a pesticide that can become tightly attached to soil particles and is not likely to move out of the soil to contaminate groundwater?

- ☐ A. The pesticide is very soluble
- ☐ B. The pesticide is easily dissolved
- ☐ C. The pesticide is highly persistent
- ☐ D. The pesticide is strongly adsorbed

9. Which of the following soil factors will resist the movement of pesticides through the soil?

- ☐ A. Coarse sandy soil, having a high permeability, and low amounts of organic material
- ☐ B. Fine textured soil with clay, having a low permeability, and high organic material
- ☐ C. Coarse sandy soil with some organic material near the surface
- ☐ D. Fine textured soil with no clay and no organic material

10. If irrigation water or rainwater is standing on the surface of soil at the time a pesticide is applied, what is likely to occur?

- ☐ A. The pesticide will move with the water, either soaking into the ground or running off
- ☐ B. The water will act as a transfer agent to improve the coverage of all target surfaces
- ☐ C. If the pesticide is a foliar herbicide, it will not be effective on the plants sprayed
- ☐ D. When the water drains, the concentrated pesticide remains on the soil surface

When this pretest has been completed begin work on the Pesticide Use Worksheets. Maintain this pretest to be turned in with the worksheets and post test. See your score for this pretest by clicking on the 'Score the Test' button below.